

Our Advertisers Reach
Every Corner of the Town and Country
Through Our Columns.

Cheraw Chronicle

Your Ad. In This Paper
Will Bring Business to You that now
Goes to a Mail Order House.

Volume 20

CHERAW, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, S. C., MAY 11, 1916

Number 28

GERMAN EMPEROR SEEKING PEACE

HOPES FOR EARLY PEACE

Information Obtained From Circular
Issued by German Humanity
League—Kings in Rome.

London, May 8.—The correspondent at Rotterdam, of the Exchange Telegraph Company, cabled the following today:

"On the occasion of the Easter festival, Emperor William sent an autograph letter to Pope Benedict and expressed the hope that the Pontiff, with the King of Spain, would be able to construct a scheme with the object of bringing together, under the auspices of the dove and olive branch, a conference of belligerents for consideration of an immediate armistice—in the fervent hope of securing an early peace without detriment to the legitimate aspirations of nationalities."

Event of Significance.
The correspondent says he obtained this information from a circular just issued by the German Humanity League. The circular also says considerable significance is attached to the arrival in Rome of envoys from the kings of Bavaria and Saxony, who had prolonged audiences with Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State.

MEET FOR TRAINING IN ART OF SOLDIER

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 4.—Two hundred and fifty business and professional men whose residence range from New England to the Mexican border were transformed into khaki-clad citizen soldiery at the Southern military training camp which opened here yesterday.

Tonight a hundred campfires lighted the north slope of Snodgrass hill, where 58 years ago was fought one of the sanguinary battles of the War Between the Sections. Two columns, one of the regular army detachment of 700 men and the other a battalion of military students commanded by coast artillery and cavalry captains, came together for the first time under a tent to hear the opening lecture by Lieut. Col. D. W. Ketcham, training camp commander, and an address by Capt. G. Gordon Johnson, aide de camp to Maj. Gen. Lenoard Wood. Objects, plans and rules of the training course were explained.

Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania sent a majority of the applicants for military training.

The first class enrolled will participate in the manoeuvres until June 3. Capt. Johnson said it was the object of the war department to organize other classes so that the training work might be continued all summer.

ONE MEASURE COVERS ALL SHIP- PING BILLS

Washington, May 7.—Various administration shipping bills, combined into one measure and amended so that Democratic leaders believe it will enlist the united support of their party members and possibly some Republicans, will be introduced in the house May 8 by Chairman Alexander of the merchant marine committee. It will be referred to the committee and reported back Tuesday.

By limiting the government operation of vessels to five years after the close of the European war the committee had won over Majority Leader Kitchin and other influential Democrats. Mr. Kitchin tonight announced his complete satisfaction with the bill, promised to take the floor in favor of it, and predicted its passage. Ship owners, who have made a hard fight in the committee against "the government going into business by operating ships" also have expressed themselves as pleased over this important change.

The bill is destined to meet with more favor in the senate than did the ship purchase measure last session, which was filibustered to death by a group of Democrats who joined with the Republican minority. There are at least three new Democratic senators who will support the measure and the dissenting Democrats of the last session will not be able to block the bill should they decide to oppose it.

Pollock Urged As President Of The State Convention

Columbia, May 9.—Friends of W. P. Pollock, of Cheraw, from several parts of the state will urge his election as president of the Democratic state convention which meets here next week. Mr. Pollock is not a candidate for any office this year, notwithstanding the fact that a great deal of pressure has been brought to bear upon him to offer for attorney general. However, he has made it plain that he will not be in the race.

STATE CONVENTION TO MEET NEXT WEEK

Democratic Body Will Discuss Biennial
"Circus," Woman Suffrage, Wood-
row Wilson's Policy and Other
Live Topics—Reports of Various
County Conventions Are Analy-
zed.

Ninety-eight delegates to the State convention, May 17, will come either directly instructed or inferentially pledged to oppose any measure tending to abolish the county-to-county canvass of the candidates for State offices, according to a study of the reports of the various county conventions held throughout the State May 1. The agitation against the "biennial circus" has been especially noticeable in the last two years and one delegation from Greenwood, consisting of eight men, were instructed by their convention to institute and fight for a resolution doing away with the campaign. This will probably be the most important matter to come before the State Democratic convention this year.

Petitions in favor of woman suffrage will likely be presented. There will be 338 delegates to the convention, two more than formerly on account of the new county of McCormick, which will have a representation of four, while Abbeville county, formerly having eight, will have only six delegates. The number of delegates from all other counties remains the same, being twice the county's representation in the general assembly.

Beaufort county will probably send a contested delegation, as one faction bolted during the recent convention. Beaufort will also attempt to have the convention adopt a rule placing municipal primaries under the supervision of the State machinery. A recent election in Beaufort is the direct cause of the movement for protection. Minor changes in the rules will also be considered by the body, as suggested at the recent meeting of the State executive committee.

Newspaper accounts also show the following: The administration of Gov. Manning was commended in whole or in part by Senator Beahm, Beaufort and Kershaw counties, the delegation in the last being all Manning men. Anti-Blease forces won the convention in Barnwell. Supporters of Former Gov. Blease carried the conventions in Anderson and Newberry. McCormick county showed an anti-Manning sentiment. In the Chester convention a resolution commending the State administration was not voted on because of a motion to adjourn. A woman suffrage resolution in the Richland convention met the same fate.

Heavy and ringing endorsements of the administration of President Woodrow Wilson and recommending his re-nomination by the Democratic party were adopted in 42 counties; no mention of such action by the county convention was made in the reports from Charleston, Dillon and Chesterfield.

A further analysis of the attitude toward the county-to-county canvass shows: That there will be 98 delegates favoring its continuance, 30 opposed, 30 instructed, 12 seeking an improvement, 14 wishing to submit the question in a primary to the voters of the State. From 19 counties, in which the question was not brought up for discussion, there will be 150 delegates; with these, however, the probability is that they will vote to retain the canvass, as they have received no instructions from "the people."

GERMAN LOSSES IN APRIL, 91,162

London, May 10.—An official British estimate of German casualties in April, issued here today, places the total at 91,162. The number of German casualties since the beginning of the war is given as 2,822,979. These figures were given in the following statement:

German casualties: Exclusive of corrections, were reported during the month of April, 1916, as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 17,455; died of sickness, 2,355; prisoners, 1,921; missing, 4,247; severely wounded, 14,557; wounded, 4,001; slightly wounded, 35,939; wounded remaining with units, 5,367. Total, 91,162.

These added to those reported in the month reports in German official lists since the beginning of the war are:

Killed or died of wounds, 661,552; died of sickness, 31,325; prisoners, 137,708; missing, 197,091; severely wounded, 1,023,212; wounded remaining with units, 117,056. Total, 2,822,979.

These figures include all German Nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons and Wurttembergers. They do not include naval or colonial troops.

It is estimated that over 12,000,000 automobile tires are consumed in a year. Of this number, despite the close to 200 tire makers now in existence, the Goodrich factories in 1915 produced nearly 3,000,000.

SCOTT REPORT AGREED TO BY WILSON

Said to Provide for Use of Mexican
Railways—No Time Set for With-
drawal of American Troops.

Washington, May 4.—The American government is ready to accept, in its main points, the agreement for the future pursuit of Villa and his bandits drawn up by Gen. Obregon and Gen. Scott. This was decided at a conference today between President Wilson and Secretary Baker.

Formal announcement of the position of the American government will not be given until Gen. Carranza has had opportunity to pass on the report submitted to him by Gen. Obregon. As soon as that is done another conference between Gen. Obregon and Gen. Scott will be held on the border and the negotiations will be formally concluded. Officials here take it for granted that Gen. Obregon would not have made an agreement which would not have been accepted by his chief.

The agreement provides for the co-operation of American troops and Carranza soldiers in clearing northern Mexico of bandits. Mexican railroads will be utilized for the transportation of supplies for the American troops. While no time limit is set for the withdrawal from Mexico that will be determined as soon as there are definite indications that American border towns are no longer in danger of raids.

Secretary Baker and President Wilson reviewed the agreement at length today and Secretary Baker sent a message to Gen. Scott on the future conduct of the negotiations.

Officials characterized the agreement as "satisfactory," but would not state whether every detail was acceptable.

When the negotiations are ended President Wilson probably will make a statement.

WILSON INFORMS GERMANY RE- LATIONS WILL CONTINUE

But They Depend on Submarine Com-
manders Obeying Instructions—
German Can't Dictate to Allies

Matters.

Washington, May 8.—A note to Germany practically has been completed and probably will go forward to Berlin today. It will be made public soon afterward. It is understood it would be brief, informing Germany that as long as the new instructions to submarine commanders are observed diplomatic relations will be continued, but that the United States can not allow Germany to dictate its negotiations with Great Britain.

The president worked on the proposed communication early today after his conference with Secretary Lansing last night. It is understood officials are so far agreed on the policy to be pursued that it will not be necessary to wait for the cabinet meeting tomorrow.

While the German note has averted, for the present at least, a break in diplomatic relations, it was said today that the president was not satisfied with the apparent conditions attached by Germany. The United States stands by its demand that Germany cease her attacks on vessels in violation of international law regardless of negotiations which may be carried on with Great Britain over the food blockade. Some of the president's advisers wanted him to make no reply to the German note and only wait developments, but he is understood to have to send the communication.

PATRICK NEWS ITEMS

Mrs. Annie Eatham, of Durham, N. C. is visiting relatives in town.

Mr. S. J. Sellers, of Ruby, was in Patrick last Friday.

Mrs. John A. Winburn, who has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Treacy, near Cheraw, returned home Monday.

Mr. J. H. Scott is spending several days in Carthage, N. C.

Rev. J. D. Harrelson will assist Rev. W. V. Jerman in a meeting at St. Mary church, beginning Thursday night and will continue several days.

Rev. W. V. Jerman returned Friday from Lydia, where he had been attending the district conference.

While the family were attending church Sunday morning, the dwelling house of Mr. J. R. Griggs was discovered on fire, which was soon burned to the ground, together with all his household goods, nothing being saved but some meat and lard and a little flour, which were taken from the smoke house before it was burned. Mr. Griggs is a prosperous farmer, living five miles south of Patrick, and his friends and neighbors sympathize with him in his loss.

Rev. B. D. Thames and family left Tuesday in their automobile for a three or four weeks visit to their home in Virginia.

JNO. L. M'LAURIN IN THE RACE

PROBABLY FOR GOVERNOR

In Defence of the State Warehouse
System, According to
Banks.

Columbia May 6.—A liberal interpretation of the language of Senator J. A. Banks of St. Matthews, president of the South Carolina Warehouse association, in a statement issued today, may mean that the warehousemen may yet enter Commissioner John L. McLaurin in the race for governor should the state Democratic convention fail to give Mr. McLaurin the hour demanded for him at each of the campaign meetings this summer.

In case the state convention failed to comply with what we considered a very reasonable request," said Senator Banks, "then, as president, I was to call the association together to take such action as might be deemed advisable to get before the people."

Senator Banks says that Commissioner McLaurin only made a tentative announcement for lieutenant governor, based on what the state convention will do at its meeting on May 17; that it was not the idea of the association to put a man in the field for political preferment, should an opening be given for the waging of an educational campaign before the people in the interest of the farmer particularly, Senator McLaurin in a minor capacity.

The secret part of the meeting of warehousemen Wednesday seems to be inviolably guarded by those who attended; but it is certain, however, that the other action besides that given out by the secretary of the association was taken. How far it affects the political situation is not known to the public. But a correct inference, deduced from the utterances of those attending the conference, is that the warehouse association will put out a legislative ticket in the various counties of the state, about the agricultural element in the South Carolina electorate.

John K. Aull, secretary of the association, said this morning that a full stenographic report of the proceedings was taking and that it might be made public at a future date, as opportunity may arise.

Action Taken on Insurance.

It is known that some action was taken on the insurance situation, but just what has been veiled in secrecy. That whatever action was decided on in the resolution that is known to have been adopted must have been important, for Wednesday morning, prior to the gathering of warehousemen, Solicitor J. K. Henry, of Chester, Senator J. A. Banks, Commissioner McLaurin and other warehouse leaders, were in a prolonged conference. Solicitor Henry has drawn many of the bills that have enacted into law the various features of the state warehouse system, and it is known that he was one of the commissioner's most valued advisers. It is thought that some crucial action regarding the insurance situation was taken at the morning conference, which later was endorsed by the association at its meeting. It is noted, however, that Solicitor Henry did not sign the Dabbs petition to the state convention.

The almost positive information that the warehouse convention decided to put a legislative slate in the field gives rise to the supposition that Solicitor Henry was engaged in drawing up bills relative to the insurance situation for adoption by the convention and in the county canvass. It is presumed that these supposed bills will be the nucleus of a fight for the legislature and if the warehousemen win the general assembly that the program will be pushed through. What this alleged insurance program is, not known; it may be state insurance, but there are some that do not think the warehouse association would commit itself to such a radical procedure.

What Banks Says.
Senator J. Arthur Banks, president of the South Carolina Warehouse association, in discussing today the meeting of the association held on Wednesday afternoon, said that the newspapers, as evidenced by their headlines, had not seemed to grasp the situation accurately.

"Senator McLaurin's address," he said, "followed the speech made by Mr. W. A. Stuckey in advocacy of a campaign of education this summer. Senator McLaurin stated that he was willing to make almost any sacrifice except to put himself in the position of seeming to use the warehouse system to gratify his ambitions or to promote his personal interests, but that he was willing, if there was no other way to do it, to enter the race for lieutenant governor, on the basis which was stated in the paper. Im-

mediately there were objections from members of the association that they were not willing for a man of Mr. McLaurin's caliber to make the sacrifice of running for a minor office, and that all we wanted was an opportunity to be heard. Then came the resolution by Mr. W. E. Dabbs, requesting time from the state convention, and it was the understanding of all present that it was a request for the farmers to be heard through their state warehouse commissioner, and that if this was granted it was unnecessary for him to become a candidate for any office. In case the convention failed to comply with what we considered a very reasonable request, then as president I was to call the association together to take such action as might be deemed advisable to get before the people."

QUEZON DESPAIRS OF INDEPENDENCE

Washington, May 8.—Manuel Quezon, Philippine commissioner, who has been urging Philippine independence, told President Wilson today that he and his followers had abandoned the idea of freedom in the near future and hoped congress would pass the house bill giving a greater share of self-government to the islands, but setting no date for independence.

Mr. Quezon urged the president to support the house bill and not insist upon the Clarke amendment approved by the senate which would give independence by 1920. T. R. Yango, president of the Philippine chamber of commerce, saw the president with Mr. Quezon. The whole question was discussed at length and the president promised to consult with the senate and house leaders.

A Disingenuous Plea.

In the German reply to the American note of April 18 there occurs this passage:

"As matters stand the German Government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity which the Government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended with the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children who, according to the avowed intention of the British Government, shall be starved and who by their sufferings shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers into ignominious capitulation."

In the sharp criticism of the United States contained in this passage is revealed one of the fundamental fallacies of the German point of view throughout this controversy. We are accused of hypocrisy in that we protect upon grounds of humanity against the slaughter of neutrals and non-combatants by submarines and do not protest upon grounds of humanity against the attempt to starve the populations of the Central Powers by means of a blockade. The German Government knows that this is a disingenuous plea and that on the ground which it sets forth it has absolutely no right to complain of the course followed by the United States.

There is absolutely no warrant in law upon which the United States could protest against the British blockade on the ground of inhumanity. The fact that the process causes suffering and distress among civilians of all ages and sexes has no bearing whatsoever upon the legality of the process of reducing a country or a community by shutting off its supplies. Indeed, the effectiveness of the process is one of the tests of its legality. As for precedents, history is full of them. The Federal Government proclaimed and carried out a blockade the avowed purpose of which was to reduce the South by cutting off its supplies of all kinds, including food. The Germans in the Franco-Prussian war took Paris by shutting off its supplies and reducing its population, including non-combatants, women, and children, practically to starvation. The German blockade of the South sea German investment of Paris could be protested against on grounds of law because it caused suffering and distress among civilians.

What the British are trying to do to Germany is precisely what the Germans actually did to Paris—they are trying to make their enemy surrender by shutting off his supplies. When the German Government seeks to give the impression that unprovoked inhumanity characterizes the purpose of the British blockade, it is simply making "a plea to the galleries" for it knows perfectly well that the reduction of cities and countries by shutting off their supplies has been practiced for centuries. When the German Government criticizes the United States because it has not protested against the purpose of the British blockade on grounds of humanity, it is indulging in pure demagoguery. It knows that we have no more right to make such a test on humane grounds against the action of Germany in starving Paris into submission.—News and Courier.

AMERICAN INGENUITY IS PROV- ING SUPERIOR TO EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN MAN- AGING WAR TRUCKS

"Extremes in daily temperature make travel by motor truck over the barren wastes of northern Mexico a hardship to American drivers engaged in General Pershing's Villa-hunt. Following a day of scorching heat will come a night of chills and frost. It is common for drivers to postpone advances in the morning until the sun's warmth has melted the ice in the radiator. Despite such handicaps, the manner in which the more than 300 American-made motor trucks are being managed is a tribute to American ingenuity."

Such is the word brought back from the Mexican border by A. H. Leavitt, assistant manager of truck tire sales for The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, who returned this week after an interesting stay with the army forces at Columbus, S. M. He was there to assist in the opening of a new Goodrich truck tire distributing store, as a convenience to the government in securing quick service in tire renewals. G. R. Serfass, Goodrich service man, is stationed at Columbus.

"I had an opportunity to talk with a number of well known newspaper correspondents while in Columbus," states Mr. Leavitt, "writers who had made close observation on various European battlefields before being assigned to the Mexican border. With out exception, they declared that the United States army is handling motor trucks far more efficiently than the British, French and German field forces. Uncle Sam's men are doing this despite their comparative inexperience with motor trucks adapted to actual war conditions. For years the European armies have learned to rely on motor trucks as important war aids. But, according to the newspaper men at the border, the American trait of alertness in rising to the emergency is making up for lack of experience and advance planning."

"In Europe the road conditions for motor trucks are most ideal. In Mexico the truck trains that have penetrated the interior for a distance of 400 miles and more, have encountered difficulties that are most extreme in hardship, both to truck equipment and drivers. The best roads over the deserts, hills and mountains are nothing more than uneven trails, and there is a stretch of 75 miles followed by the war trucks that must be followed over the hardest, most non-resisting lava beds."

"Great credit is due the various American truck manufacturers who have put patriotism above dollars in their efforts to make the motor-truck expedition of the army into Mexico a success. They have sent the most expert drivers and mechanics from their factories for service at the front; and at El Paso, Columbus and other assembling points, have established stock depots to furnish parts with no more delay than if the trucks were driving up to the factory door."

PERSHING'S FORCE HAS KILLED ABOUT 125 MEXICAN BANDITS

Field Headquarters, May 8.—(By motor truck to Columbus, N. M., May 8).—The punitive expedition under Brigadier-General J. J. Pershing has accounted to date for about 125 Villa bandits slain and between 200 and 300 wounded. Meanwhile the Americans lost six killed, a ratio of twenty bandits slain for every American life lost. In wounded the bandits have suffered thirty casualties for every American hit by a bullet.

While the expeditionary forces have not lost one officer, the Villa bands have had half a dozen of their leaders killed. The significance of this showing was that it was made against some of the most desperate fighters in Mexico, men whose reputations have ranked high among the military men produced by five years of Mexican revolution.

More important than the number of bandits killed has been their complete loss of morale. Nowhere will they stand any longer to fight Americans. A few shots from advantageous ground and the bandits run, abandoning their good positions before the Americans are on equal terms.

Men here today from the Temochic fight, the last the Americans have had up to this date, said that in order to get Candario Cervantes' bandits to fight at all it was necessary for Col. George A. Dodd, the American commander, to lead his men into a position where the Villa forces ought to have had all the best of the strategic ground. These bandits, however, moreover, were not outnumbered and their horses were fresher than those of their pursuers. With all the advantage of position, Cervantes' men quit as soon as night fell. Knowing that pursuit in the darkness was not possible, Col. Dodd held his men on the com-

J. E. Swearingen, State superintendent of education, is to be married in June to Miss Mary Hough, the wedding to take place in Greenville.

WIRELESS WORKS WITH SUCCESS

DANIELS USES 'PHONE

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Have Labored More Than Year
On Feature.

Washington, May, 7.—A working system of wire and wireless communication, said by Army and Navy experts to be unequalled by that of any other Nation, was effected Saturday by the Navy Department as an adjunct to the preparedness program.

Talked With Warship.
It was inaugurated by a wireless telephone conversation—the first of its kind ever held—during which Secretary Daniels—seated at his desk in the Navy Department—gave instructions to a commander on the bridge of a warship operating against a theoretical enemy far off the Virginia capes, and received reports from him.

Simultaneously other officials of the Department were in telephone communication with all the Navy yards and stations in continental United States.

A Thorough Success.
The plan represents more than a year of continued labor by naval officers and experts of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., who have been co-operating with the Department. It was pronounced a thorough success this afternoon. Tests of the plan will continue, however, until 5 o'clock Monday morning. All business between the department and stations in the United States and the battleship New Hampshire, used for the wireless telephone communication, is being conducted either by telegraph or telephone wireless until that time.

Daniels Uses Telephone.
Secretary Daniels was the first to converse with Captain Chandler of the New Hampshire. He told the captain to get under way by 10 o'clock Sunday, and talk to the Department again then. "It will not be very long before the Secretary of the Navy can sit in his office in the Department," Mr. Daniels told the captain, "and communicate verbally with the ships all over the world."

Across the Continent.
Rear Admiral Benson then talked to Captain Chandler as did Rear Admiral Badger, retired, and several others.

The naval station at Pensacola was the first of the shore bases with which communication was established. Other connections were made with Great Lake, Illinois, station in 32 1-2 seconds, the New York Navy Yard in 27 seconds, with Norfolk in 41 seconds. Only a few seconds more were required to connect with the station at San Diego, Cal., from which point Admiral Fullam, commanding the Pacific reserve fleet, talked to Secretary Daniels.

THE WAREHOUSE

Yorkville Enquirer:
There are very few individuals of intelligence in South Carolina who have not been able to appreciate the effects of the state warehouse system on economic conditions; but it is largely a question of viewpoint and circumstances as to whether those effects are approved or disapproved.

As we see it, we do not think that there is any doubt about the fact that the state warehouse system has been a most potent influence in halping up the price of cotton. We are aware of the fact that the state system affords only a small portion of the cotton storage room in the south, and also that warehouses generally are affording practically all of the advantages of the state warehouse. We are aware, too, that many people are using this as an argument against the need for the state warehouse; but we happen to know that it has brought about the advantages would not have been realized.

We have no way to prove it; but we think it stands to reason that except for southern warehouse facilities, back up by regional reserve money, available to everybody, and cheaper insurance, the price of cotton would have been ruling much lower in the south than it has ruled. We are aware that many people have carried cotton since last fall without seeing selling prices advance much over what they were then; but we think that most of these people are able to comprehend what prices would have been if they had all tried to sell last fall, and if so they can form an idea of what prices would have been now.

There is no doubt about the fact in our opinion, that the warehouse has put cotton producers in a much more independent position than they have ever been before. The result of this has been to the very great benefit of cotton producers generally and to the country as a whole.

Paris, May 8.—Two German aero planes were shot down in the Verdun region today.